

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Production of Textile Machinery by Svlt (former Bata Works), Gottwaldov	DATE DISTR.	14 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	7
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT	
		REFERENCES	

25X1

25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. The production of textile machinery at the Bata Works, now the Svlt National Corporation, in Zlin, now Gottwaldov, started in 1933; it was discontinued by the Germans in 1943 as nonessential for the war. Limited production was resumed in 1945, aimed mainly at production of hosiery knitting machines. This production was transferred from Gottwaldov to Seximovo Usti /4923W-1442E/ in 1945 and from there to Trebic /4913W-1553E/ during 1951-1952. Only a relatively small quantity of production of some other kinds of textile machinery was continued in Gottwaldov. The restriction of Bata textile machinery production in 1945 proved necessary because of the lack of technical personnel and because of the insufficient capacity of the Bata machinery production department. This department was overcharged with the repair of damages caused during the war in the installations of the Bata Works at Gottwaldov.
2. Until the reorganization of the Bata Concern after 1948, the production of textile machinery formed an independent section within the department of machinery production, headed until 1945 by Bohuslav Sevcik. Apart from the textile machinery section, this department consisted of the following sections: shoe machinery production, rubber machinery production, tannery machinery production, and production of machine-tools. Before World War II the section for textile machinery production employed about 300 employees. This number decreased to about 200 employees during the war and further to some 150 employees after the war, while the total number of employees of the whole department for machinery production increased from about 2,000 employees before to about 2,500 during the war and further to some 3,000 employees after the war.

25X1

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET

UNCODED

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC	
-------	----	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	--	-----	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

-2-

3. Kinds, production figures, and total weights of all textile machinery produced by Bata, are listed below. Weights of inputs and numbers of anti-friction bearings are included for the more important machines.

a. Production of textile machinery from 1933 to 1943.

(1) Braiding machines for shoelaces.

Total weight:	500 kg.
Weight of the steel:	240 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	250 kg.
Weight of the wood:	10 kg.
Motor:	2.2 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	6

A total of 40 machines was produced. These machines were the first textile machines mass produced at the Bata Works.

(2) Rayon coning machines:

Total weight:	800 kg.
Weight of the steel:	260 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	500 kg.
Weight of the wood:	25 kg.
Motor:	0.75 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	42

A total of 50 machines was produced in 1937. None were produced before or after that year.

(3) Carding machines for cotton.

Total weight:	2,500 kg.
Weight of the steel:	670 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	1,800 kg.
Weight of the bronze:	10 kg.
Motor:	3 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	6

A total of 10 machines was produced.

(4) Ring spinning machines for cotton.

Total weight:	7,800 kg.
Weight of the steel:	2,225 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	4,730 kg.
Weight of the bronze:	75 kg.
Weight of the wood:	100 kg.
Motor:	11 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	10

This machine has a total of 360 spindles of special gray iron, weighing 1 kg. each. A total of 10 machines was produced.

(5) Two-cylinder hosiery knitting machines of "Komet" type.

Total weight:	225 kg.
Weight of steel:	60 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	125 kg.
Weight of the CRK steel (hardenable steel)	40 kg.
Motor:	0.25 kw. (with transmission)
Number of anti-friction bearings:	1 special bearing and 2 common bearings.

A total of 900 machines was produced.

SECRET

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-3-

(6) Two-head knitting machines for women's stockings:

Total weight:	800 kg.
Weight of the steel:	150 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	600 kg.
Weight of the bronze:	30 kg.
Weight of the aluminum:	20 kg.
Motor:	0.9 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	12

A total of 30 machines was produced.

(7) Twisting machines for sewing thread; for first and second twisting.

Total weight:	3,500 kg.
Weight of the steel:	1,000 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	2,260 kg.
Weight of the bronze:	30 kg.
Weight of the wood:	50 kg.
Motor:	4.5 kw.

This machine was supplied with a total of 160 roller-bearing spindles of SKF norm. Number of anti-friction bearings: 10. A total of 40 machines was produced.

(8) Dyeing machine of pendulum type for women's stockings.

Total weight:	1,600 kg.
Weight of the steel:	450 kg.
Weight of the stainless steel:	100 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	300 kg.
Weight of the wood:	750 kg.

A total of 5 machines was produced.

(9) Shoelace stiffing machines.

Total weight:	400 kg.
---------------	---------

A total of 8 machines was produced.

(10) Shoelace yarn spooling machines.

Total weight:	300 kg.
---------------	---------

Two machines were produced.

(11) One-cylinder circular knitting machine for women's stockings.
A prototype of this machine was produced.

(12) Skein spreading machine.

Total weight:	300 kg.
---------------	---------

A total of 4 machines was produced.

(13) Spooling machine for knitting cones.

Total weight:	2,000 kg.
---------------	-----------

A total of 20 machines was produced.

SECRET

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-4-

- (14) Machines for bordering of socks and stockings. 25X1
Total weight: 2,500 kg.
A total of 5 machines was produced.
- (15) Steam heated machine for bordering socks and stockings.
Total weight: 500 kg.
A total of 15 machines was produced.
- (16) Rotary drum dyeing machine with two compartments.
Total weight: 300 kg.
A total of 10 machines was produced.
- (17) Drying machine for loose socks and stockings.
Total weight: 300 kg.
Two machines were produced.
- (18) Machine for marking of socks and stockings.
Total weight: 100 kg.
A total of 6 machines was produced.
- (19) Automatic machine for carding of winter socks.
Total weight: 300 kg.
Three machines were produced.
- (20) Machine for sewing of socks and stockings.
Total weight: 30 kg.
- (21) Machine for pulling out fumes from the dyeing house.
Total weight: 1,000 kg.
Two machines were produced.
- (22) Heavy wing-machine for cotton.
Total weight: 650 kg.
One machine was produced.
- (23) Machine for polishing sewing threads.
Total weight: 1,500 kg.
A total of 8 machines was produced.

SECRET

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-5-

b. Production of textile machinery from 1941 to 1943.

(1) Spinning machines for cupramonium rayon.

Total weight:	2,000 kg.
Weight of the steel:	400 kg.
Weight of the stainless steel:	240 kg.
Weight of the lead:	300 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	800 kg.
Weight of the glass:	10 kg.
Motor:	5 kw.
Number of anti-friction bearings:	50

A total of 50 machines was produced.

(2) Dyeing machine of pendulum type for women's stockings.

Total weight:	1,600 kg.
Weight of the steel:	450 kg.
Weight of the gray iron:	300 kg.
Weight of the stainless steel:	100 kg.
Weight of the wood:	750 kg.

A total of 5 machines was produced.

(3) Ring twisting and doubling machine for silk.

Total weight:	1,000 kg.
---------------	-----------

One machine was produced.

(4) Doubling and spooling machine for cotton.

Total weight:	1,200 kg.
---------------	-----------

A total of 4 machines was produced.

(5) Automatic machine for braiding spools.

Total weight:	500 kg.
---------------	---------

A total of 6 machines was produced.

(6) Automatic spooling machine for weft spools.

Total weight:	500 kg.
---------------	---------

Two machines were produced.

(7) Pressure dyeing machine for loose cotton and wool.

Total weight:	800 kg.
---------------	---------

One machine was produced.

(8) Drum dyeing machine of one compartment for stockings.

Total weight:	300 kg.
---------------	---------

One machine was produced.

(9) Needle loom for felt.

Total weight:	250 kg.
---------------	---------

One machine was produced.

SECRET

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-6-

- (10) Opening, cleaning, and lapping machine for cotton, with ^{25X1} automatic discharging of laps; working size: 500 mm.

Total weight: 300 kg.

One machine was produced.

- (11) Heavy wing-machine for cotton.
Medium wing-machine for cotton.
Fine wing-machine for cotton.

Total weight: 1,000 kg. each
Lengths: 3 m. each

One machine of each type was produced.

- (12) Ring spinning machine.

Total weight: 1,200 kg.

One machine was produced.

- (13) Twisting machine for tire cords; for first and second twisting.

Total weight: 1,000 kg.

One machine was produced.

- (14) Automatic loom for cotton fabric.

Total weight: 800 kg.

One machine was produced.

- (15) Braiding machine for shoelaces.
One machine was produced.

- (16) Automatic two-head full-fashioned knitting machines for women's stockings.

Total weight: 900 kg.

One prototype of this machine was produced.

- (17) One-cylinder knitting machines for production of socks; without mechanism for hemming.

Total weight: 175 kg.

One prototype of this machine was produced.

- (18) Linking machine.
One prototype of this machine was produced.

c. Production of textile machinery from 1945 to Summer 1952.

- (1) Pneumatic looms for production of bandage.

Total weight: 250 kg.
Weight of the steel: 220 kg.
Weight of the gray iron: 10 kg.
Weight of the wood: 20 kg.
Number of anti-friction bearings: 4

A total of 20 machines was produced in 1948. That was the only year in which this type of machine was produced.

SECRET

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

-7-

(2) Drying machine for flax.

Total weight: 1,500 kg.

Only one machine was produced in 1951, the only year in which this type of machine was produced.

(3) Ring spinning machine for flax.

Total weight: 8,000 kg.

One machine was produced in 1951.

(4) Twisting machine for cords; for first and second twisting.

Total weight: 7,000 kg.

One machine was produced.

(5) Polymerization kettles for Silon yarn production.

Total weight of one station was 1,000 kg. One station consisted of 8 kettles. A total of 40 stations was produced in 1950, 1951, and up to the Summer of 1952. These kettles were delivered to Silon, National Corporation, in Plana nad Luznici /4921N-1442E/.

(6) Sinkers for different types of knitting machines.

(7) Cotton high-speed coner.

One experimental machine was produced after a Swiss model.

d. In addition, some types of heavy sewing machines for shoe factories were produced at the Bata Works during all these three periods, 1933-1952.

25X1

e. Research was carried out during the war for production of the following kinds of textile machinery:

- (1) Equipment for soling shoes with felt,
- (2) Shuttleless loom for woolens,
- (3) High-speed braiding machine for shoelaces,
- (4) Machine for weaving endless belts,
- (5) Double-twisting spindles,
- (6) Equipment for making use of waste flax.

4. The Bata Concern imported the needles and sinkers for knitting machines as well as wings for cotton wing-machines and a certain quantity of spindles from Germany. Czechoslovak post-war production of textile machinery suffered from shortages of these items. During the war, the Bata works produced aluminum wings for cotton wing-machines, but the products were of an inferior quality. Incasement material and teasels for carding machines were brought to the Bata Works from a small factory in Brno. These items were never supplied in a sufficient quantity. Paper spools were brought to the Bata Works from the Lanskroun Paper Mills, National Corporation, in Lanskroun /4955N-1637E/.

25X1

SECRET